THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1864. NO. 104.

J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

1 month.....$ 3 00
3 months.....8 00
6 months.....15 00
Paper, 3 months.....3 00
6 months.....5 00

Subscriptions to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Printing connected with the PROGRESS establishment is equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

According to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—The only item of war news to-day is the appearance of a gunboat and two transports in the James River, near West Point. The object of the visit is not ascertained.

The Legislature of Virginia adopted, to-day, a resolution declaiming and requiring the exemption from military service of numerous officers and employees in the Executive and Judicial Departments of the State government and public institutions, Justices of the Peace included.—The Legislature will adjourn to-night.

Firing heavily here all day.

An official dispatch from Gen. Ransom to-night, from Suffolk, says the enemy occupied Suffolk in force on Sunday. We attacked them on the 9th and drove them in a short time out of town, killing a number, capturing a piece of artillery and a large quantity of commissary and quartermaster stores. The enemy are flying to Portsmouth, burning bridges and everything behind them. We pursue them beyond Bernard's Mills.

Decided against the Substitute Men.

The Court of Appeals of Virginia has decided the question of the Constitutionality of the Substitute law against the principals of Substitutes, and the gentlemen of that class whom it affects have no way to escape service unless they hang themselves.

The *Sentinel* of Tuesday says:

In the cases of J. R. F. Burroughs *vs.* T. G. Peyton and L. P. Abrahams *vs.* the same, the Court of Appeals of Virginia on yesterday rendered a decision. These cases came before the Court on *habeas corpus*; the plaintiffs praying to be discharged from the custody of the conscript officer, on the ground that they had furnished substitutes, the one under the State law, of February, 1862, the other under the Confederate States law.

The Court *unanimously* rejected the petitions in both cases, and remanded the parties to the military power. The opinion was delivered by Judge William Robertson, and is able and elaborate. It brought under review the constitutionality both of the conscript law and of that repealing the exemptions of certain conscripts as have furnished substitutes; and fully sustained the action of Congress in both instances. The conscript law is a legitimate exercise of the power of Congress to raise armies, which is distinct from, and additional to, the power to employ the militia of the country. The privilege of putting substitutes, until recently allowed, was an act of grace and favor to the citizen, and not a contract in respect to which the Government was a party. So would the Government have had a right to make such contract as in this case is contended for. As an act of grace it was, of course, repealable at the will of Congress. Even if Congress had had the power to make such contract, and had exercised it, yet the conditions necessrily attaching, would have rendered the contract repealable if, in the judgement of Congress, exigencies of the country required it. The preamble to the law repealing substitutions, affirms this necessity, of which Congress is the sole judge

The application of the recent law suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, in certain cases, was waived on both sides, the writ to the present cases having been sued out before the passage of said law. The cases, therefore, came up strictly on their merits. They were argued for eight days, by Messrs. Humphrey, Marshall, John H. Gilmer, Cyrus A. Branch and W. W. Crump, for the petitioners, and Messrs. G. W. Randolph and T. P. August for the government, before Judges Allen, Daniel, Moncure and Robertson. After this laborious investigation by distinguished counsel, and a court of eminent virtue and ability, the judgment we have stated was unanimously reached, sustaining the government fully and on every point. This decision must have a large influence in quieting all doubts and scruples as to the constitutionality of the laws which were passed upon. In Virginia, at least, all question is now ended.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery, county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 26 td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one Week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,

will meet in the town of Roxboro', in Person county, on Wednesday, the 2d of March.

At Wentworth, in Rockingham county, on Saturday, the 5th.

At Greensboro', in Guilford, on Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th.

At Ashboro', in Randolph county, on Thursday, the 10th.

At Lexington, in Davidson county, on Saturday, the 12th.

At Winston, in Forsyth county, on Monday, the 14th, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 23 td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

Office Southern Express Company,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONcerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

JAS. SHUTER,
Sup't and Act'g Pres't.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 16-1m

From the New York News.]

SING A SONG OF GREENBACKS.

A FEDERAL NURSERY RHYME.

Sing a song of Greenbacks,
A pocket full of trash,
Over head and ears in debt,
And out of ready cash;
Heaps of tax collectors,
As busy as a bee;
Aint we in a pretty fix,
With gold at fifty-three?

Abe in the White House
Proclamations printing;
Meade on the Rapidan
Afraid to go the fighting;
Seward in the Cabinet
Surrounded by his spies;
Halleck with the telegraph
Busy forging lies;

Chase in the Treasury
Making worthless notes;
Curtis at Harrisburg
Making shoddy coats;
Gilmore at Charleston
Lost in a fog,
Forney under Abe's chair
Barking like a dog;

Schenck down at Baltimore
Doing dirty work;
Butler at Norfolk
As savage as a Turk;
Sprague in Rhode Island
Eating apple sass;
Everett at Gettysburg
Talking like an ass;

Banks out in Texas
Trying to cut a figure;
Beecher in Brooklyn
Howling for the nigger;
Lots of abolitionists
Kicking up a Yell;
In comes Parson Brownlow
And sends all to hell;

Burnside at Knoxville
In a kind of fix;
Dahlgren at Sumter
Pounding at the bricks;
Grant at Chattanooga
Trying Bragg to thrash;
Is it any wonder
The Union's gone to smash?

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in labor and all articles that enter into the publishing business compels us to advance our terms for subscription and advertising. On and after the first day of March the price of the PROGRESS will be as follows:

Daily paper, six months	**$15.00**
" " **Three months**	**8.00**
" " **One month**	**3.00**

After the 1st of March single copies of the paper will be sold at the counter at 25 cents. The price to agents and news dealers as heretofore, $10 a hundred.

All advertisements will be charged $3 a square of eight lines or less, from this date.

All subscriptions made before the 1st of March will be taken at the present rates.

A WEEKLY PROGRESS.

In order to supply many persons in sections of the State where the mail facilities will not justify the taking of daily papers, we shall issue

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE PROGRESS,

early in March, which will contain the latest news from the Army, with accounts and details of battles, &c., by telegraph, from our own Correspondents and from other sources.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS will be published on a whole sheet and will contain a large amount of reading matter, and always have the latest TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as Agents, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers, with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly paper six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent immediately, as the first number will be issued between the 10th and 20th of March. Subscriptions will not be taken for a longer period than six months; and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

WEEKLY PROGRESS—Three Months, $3 00
" " Six Months, 5 00

Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly at $2 a square for each insertion, ten lines minion type to count a square. Money must accompany all orders.

J. L. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 25, 1864.

Our weekly exchanges will do us a favor by copying this prospectus once or twice or by calling attention thereto editorially.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Twenty cents for Rags—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton and Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

COOK WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, BY THE MONTH OR FOR the balance of the year, a good Cook and Washer. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
March 7-tf

TIN PLATE.

WE HAVE IN STORE FOR SALE 7 BOXES TIN PLATE, 14x20.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
March 8 4t Commission Merchants.

Bank of Commerce at Newbern,
COMPANY SHOPS, March 5th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO DEPOSITORS, Banks, and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims and receive payment thereof in the present currency at par on or before the 25th inst., otherwise they will be funded in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said bonds J. R. GUION,
March 10-14t Cashier.

Charlotte Bulletin copy till 25th March and send bill immediately to advertiser.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, March 11.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
" Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$5 00
BEEF	$3 00
BEESWAX	$4
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$6 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax—By the box	$6
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$125
CHICKENS	$5 00
COFFEE	$16@20
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	$100
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$5 00
MOLASSES	$20@25
MEAL	$27 50
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$8 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$25
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1
RYE	$20
SALT	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$10
" Coffee	$10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

STOCK MARKET.

RALEIGH, March 11, 1864.

We have nothing to report in Stocks, the Brokers having closed business until the 1st of April. The tax in kind on specie has caused the precious metals to decline, while Bank notes and Treasury notes stand about as at last report. Our regular reports will be resumed the 1st of April.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, March 8.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$3 25
BEEF, retail	$1 25
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$4@5 00
CORN	$20
COTTON	$1 75
COTTON YARNS	$20@50 00
COFFEE	$12 05@20
EGGS	$2 00
FLOUR	$200@220
IRON, Swede	$3 25@5
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$3 00
NAILS	$4 00
PORK	$3 50
PEAS	$20
RYE	$20
SUGAR	$10 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$3@3 25
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 50@5 00
SALT	$32 50
TALLOW	$2 75

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

For the Progress.—MR. EDITOR:—As the time is approaching when the people will have to choose members of the Legislature, and as the times require that we should elect our best men, we would respectfully suggest the name of DR. JAMES D. MATTHEWS, to be voted for to represent the County of Nash in the House of Commons. Dr. Matthews is well known as a gentleman of superior qualification and sound Conservative principles. We trust he will allow his name to be used by his friends. MANY VOTERS.

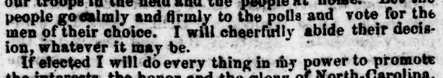
March 5 dtawlt

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
March 10-tf of Davidson County.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.



OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 10th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY, INTENDING TO COMPLY WITH the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will, on and after the 28th inst., receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two. W. W. VASS,
March 11-tlA Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE.

THE SALE OF FURNITURE, &C., ADVERTISED to take place on Thursday, has been postponed on account of the weather until Saturday next, 12th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
March 11-1t Auctioneers.

JUST RECEIVED.

ONE BARREL OF EXCELLENT CIDER VINEGAR.

20 boxes of the Back Brand Chewing Tobacco.
One barrel of New River Oysters.
March 11-3t* At WM. WHITE'S.

N. C. TREASURY NOTES.

ON SATURDAY NEXT WE WILL SELL $1,000 N. C. Treasury notes to the highest bidder—1s, 2s and 5s. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
March 11-4t Auctioneers.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LARGE SALE OF BRANDY.

WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION ROOM, on Saturday, the 19th inst.,

40 BARRELS OF GOOD APPLE BRANDY,

in lots from one to five barrels.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
March 10-td Auctioneer.

Petersburg Express and Wilmington Journal copy 8 days and send bills to advertiser.

$400 IN GOLD AND SILVER FOR SALE,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER—$175 IN GOLD AND $225 in silver. Any one wishing to buy will drop me a line by mail or telegraph, stating what they will give in $5 bills, what in $50 or $100 bills, and what in 6 per cent. Confederate bonds, as I expect to sell to the highest bidder. Any one wishing to buy would do well to make me an offer. If I accept, I will write or telegraph to that effect. Give your address. All offers will be confidential. Address "B. J. E.," Box 41, Columbia, S. C.
March 10-d3tw1t

ON SALE.

ABOUT 12,000 POUNDS OF NO. 1 SMOKING TObacco handsomely put up in papers and the papers in boxes of 100 pounds each. It will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to W. H. CUNNINGGIM, Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, or to the subscribers at Hillsboro.
March 8-1w* PHILLIPS & HOOKER.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL A TRACT OF FERTILE WELL timbered land lying in the eastern part of the State, convienient to water, containing eight thousand acres. Apply to me at this place for particulars.

JOS. T. CANNON,
March 3-tf Raleigh, N. C.

CITY TAXES.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Friday, the 1st day of April, to take the list of City Taxables for 1864. Persons failing to render their list will be subject to double tax.

W. H. HARRISON,
March 10-3t Mayor.

TREASURY NOTICE AS TO FUNDING UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Feb. 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL HOLDERS of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depository, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds: and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
March 1-d15M Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL DEBTS and accounts of every description—Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c—due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors:

JOHN H. BRYAN, JR.,
March 7-12t Secretary.

Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER March 20th, 1864, no issues of Confederate Treasury notes other than the 1s, 2s and 5s will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freights or any other dues, otherwise fifty per cent additional will be charged. The $100 notes will not be received at all and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of the Board of Directors:

JOHN H BRYAN, JR.,
March 7-12t Secretary.

NOTICE TO NON-CONSCRIPTS.

I NOW HAVE A COMPANY OF NON-CONSCRIP permanently stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. This Company will not be removed from this place.

H. P. ALLEN,
Capt. Co. B, Prison Guards.
Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1864—March 7-15t

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.
March 2-td

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO I can get them of my 2 men. WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 23 years old, has very high peaks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left homespun pants, Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat, he had also a black cloth suit, was bought in Richmond last June and was raised in Wilmington, N. C.—EDWARD, mulatto, near 6 feet high, about 21 years old, bowlegged, had on ordipary homespun and blue jacket.—Both wear caps. The above named boys left the subscriber on the 28th January, and were seen at Christiansville on the 29th and had an opportunity of crossing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.

B. C. WATKINS,
Hallsboro' P. O., Chesterfield, Co., Va.
Feb 16-5toaw

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS, Treas'r.
March 5-3tawtlA

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIND profitable employment by immediate application at the Progress Office. Feb 26 tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-6 Raleigh, N. C.

Office Southern Express Company,
RALEIGH N. C., Feb. 13th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DElays by this Company in forwarding merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the duties of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, occasionally causes delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others. A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.
Feb 16-1m

GOVERNMENT RATES.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

One day	$2 00
Two days	3 00
Three days	4 00
Four days	5 00
Five days	6 00

Fifty cents per square, and additional insertions one half of the first price. A square will contain ten lines of this size type, and will be charged $3 a square for each insertion.

When sent by mail the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

President—JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Vice President—ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aide to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Capt James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. B M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. A Bledsoe, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C B Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS POST OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern Mail opens daily at 7 a m. Eastern mail opens daily at 7 a m. Western mail opens daily at 11 a m. Fayetteville mail opens daily at 11 a m. Augusta mail opens daily at 7 a m. Eagle Rock mail opens Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m. Leasburg mail opens on Wednesday's at 12 m. Raxboro mail opens on Wednesday's at 12 m. Summerville mail opens on Wednesday at 5 p m. Carthage mail opens on Thursday's at 5 p m.

Northern mail closes daily at 9.30 a m. Eastern mail closes daily at 9 a m. Western mail closes daily at 9 p m. Fayetteville mail closes daily at 9 p m. Augusta mail closes at 9 p m. Eagle Rock mail closes Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p m. Leasburg mail closes Wednesday's at 1 p m. Raxboro mail closes Wednesday's at 1 p m. Summerville mail closes Thursday's at 10 a m. Carthage mail closes Wednesday's at 6 a m.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 8 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

Commissioners.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

Night Watch.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beavers, Wm. G. Parker, M. C. Later, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimmings, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMAN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits* send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

Bank of Graham, N. C.,
March 4th, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND THOSE TO WHOM DIVIdends are due are hereby notified to draw the amounts due them from this Bank by the 25th inst., as all balances left in Bank after that date will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds for said parties.
March 7-12SM C. P. MEBANE, Cash'r

BANK OF LEXINGTON.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances, and all persons having dividends, due and unpaid in this Bank, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 25th inst., they will be paid in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.

C. B. LOWE,
March 10-12SM Cashier.

NOTICE.

PERSONS HOLDING CHECKS OR DRAFTS DRAWN by me, will present them before March 21.
March 10-3t W. MITCHELL.

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to furnish and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.
March 7-1m

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN HOPE PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 2 miles South-East from Concord and of the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet, 4 gardens, plenty of wood, a comfortable Brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to THOMAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALEXANDER BARRIER, Whitesville, N. C. Feb 12-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A GOOD PIANO. Enquire at
Jan 12-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1864.

A Pleasant Note—Justice to North Carolina.

When war was thought to be inevitable in 1861 and the Southern States, one by one, broke loose from the Federal government, North Carolina, forced to take a position she had used all legitimate means to escape, entered the race and joined her sisters in good faith and with great enthusiasm. Men poured in from our mountains and from along our seaboard in numbers so large that neither the State or Confederate authorities knew what to do with them, and in fact the entire muscle, brain and resources of the State were laid at the feet of the authorities for the prosecution of the war. So far, well. The praise of the "Old North State" was on every tongue, and well it might be, for she was certainly the banner volunteer State. Party lines were lost sight of, all old feuds and local dissensions seemed buried for the time, and all went on well.

Time rolled on, and a Governor was to be elected, and the plain, common sense masses, the bone and sinew of the State, being nauseated and disgusted with the tinsel, show, pomp and corruption that had crept into the State government, demanded a change. The *ins* were told by the PEOPLE to make way for the *outs*—that there must be reformation in the Administration of the affairs of the State, and, to effect which, there must be a change of rulers. The Augean stable must be cleaned out, and the ulcerated sores that had fastened themselves upon the Capitol of a State that belonged to plain, honest people must be burnt out, and the whole body politic cleansed and renovated. The people, the masters of office holders and aspirants to office, willed it and it was done; and had the faction which was thus rebuked for its mismanagement of public affairs, been governed by reason, the deep thunder tones of disapprobation of the people as expressed at the ballot box would have shamed them into silence. But not so, they still growl.

But we anticipate. Up to the spring of 1862 North Carolina was petted and carressed, and in fact was the acknowledged keystone of the Confederate arch. No word of treason or disloyalty had been heard against her, and the valor of her sons upon every field was complimented in verse and song. But her people had to have a Governor; and honestly disposed to avoid all political excitement and escape all local division, Z. B. Vance, a gentlemen who had opposed secession in the old Congress as long as he could do so, and who at the first call for men entered the service and was then leading a regiment against the common enemy, was centered upon by those who demanded reform, and his name put forth for the Chief Magistracy of this great State. And here commenced the cry of *treason* and *disloyalty* against a portion of our people, and it was raised by those, some of them foreigners without reputation, character or influence, who claimed the State as their home. We were told that "A vote for Vance was a vote for Holden;" that both of them were for reconstruction and re-union, and that the election of Vance would be a sure evidence to the North that the people of the State were with Lincoln and that it would be followed by their speedily overrunning and devastating our territory. Some even went so far as to pronounce every man a traitor who advocated the claims of Vance and to insist that all such should be hung or sent beyond the lines. All this is fresh in the minds of the people, and they will not soon forget it. Here it was, then, that the cry commenced, and being taken up by corrupt leaders and unscrupulous presses, the cry of treason spread to other States, and after a while many honest, well-meaning persons, at a distance, were led to believe that there was actually and really a tory party, or disloyal sentiment, in this State.

The true men of the State and the real friends of Gov. Vance repelled these slanders, but they were persisted in, until they culminated in mob violence in this city—an outrage unparalleled in the history of our country and which had its origin with depraved persons among us, who denounced Gov. Vance and his supporters as traitors during the canvass of 1862. These are facts that are well known to and acknowledged by two-thirds of the people of the State, and yet the same parties keep up their systematic war upon a portion of the people of their own State—taking good care never to hurt a Yankee—and slanderers of our good old State, at a distance, continue their work of defamation, catching their inspiration from our own undutiful sons, until with many, North Carolina has become a by-word.

Through all this abuse we have defended the mother that bore us with a more than filial affection, and we mean to do so while life lasts and the power to articulate remains. When we forget the fair fame of North Carolina, or fail to defend her good name against the assaults of her enemies, whether at home or abroad, may our tongue be palsied. We have done so in the past, and so help us God, we will do so in the future.

We don't care how many peace meetings or Conventions the people of North Carolina may hold, or who they may vote for in the Gubenatorial election, the masses are loyal to the backbone, and as true to the Southern cause as any State in the Confederacy. Our State has given up her sons and bid them not leave the field while an armed foe remains, while her rich treasures have been laid at the feet of power, and all she asks is JUSTICE. Justice to her people at home, justice to her noble veterans in the field, and justice to her martyred dead.

We may wrangle about the best means of securing an honorable peace, we may quarrel about a Convention, or we may split up and run two or a dozen candidates for Governor, but after all this we tell our intelligent, reasoning brethren of other States, that North Carolina will take no false step—nor will she ever desert those to whom she has plighted her faith. Hereafter as heretofore North Carolina will march side by side with her sisters to victory or death upon the battle field, while she will ever meet them with a spirit of brotherhood and fraternal kindness in the council chamber. Our people are for peace and will leave no means unemployed that are honorable to bring this desolating, exhausting war to a close, but they will never propose or accept any terms that will not be acceptable to the other States of the Confederacy. Such we assure the people of the other States is the sentiment of the masses here.

But our preface is too long. We set out to introduce the following act of simple justice from a Virginia cotemporary. It is from the *Weekly Register*, an ably conducted and very interesting paper published at Lynchburg, Va. It is a pleasant note, and is refreshing and encouraging, after the abuse and vituperation that has been heaped upon us by some of the journals of other States. We commend it to those who are everlastingly harping upon the "treason" and "toryism" of North Carolina, here and elsewhere—especially to those of our own sons who pursue such an unnatural course, with the hope that it may bring repentance and reformation:

North Carolina.—While a portion of the people of this great State have exhibited during the present war a temper which in our opinion has been most unfortunate, we have never regarded it as furnishing evidence upon which any fair mind could rely, of her want of devotion to the great cause in which we are engaged. Nor have we been able to find, from the first hour of our acquaintance with the Raleigh *Progress*, the only press, except the *Standard*, which has been censured for its course, anything indicating the slightest sympathy for the foe—or favor to the Federal government. We are satisfied that no stain whatever rests upon the escutcheon of the old North State—that her people are loyal, devoted and true—and we know that her noble regiments from Bethel to Gettysburg—from the hour when the first hostile gun was fired upon the soil of Virginia, to the present time, have borne themselves upon the battle-field with a degree of courage and devoted patriotism which will place them by the side of the bravest and best. There are traitors in her midst, as there are in Virginia, in Tennessee, in all the States whose position is unquestioned—but that good old State still stands erect, and we venture the assertion, that neither the guns of the enemy, nor the machinations of unscrupulous and faithless sons, will ever drive her from the path of loyalty and duty. We are not sure that she is behind any State in the Confederacy in the number of men she has sent to the field—in the liberal contributions she has made for their comfort and support. Her Governor is active, zealous and able, and we see nothing either in official quarters, in the tone of her press, or in the conduct of her troops, to cause us to abate one jot of our confidence in her patriotism—or to sully, in the slightest degree, her hitherto spotless name. Virginia still clings to her honored sister with fond affection, and they will go together, with unfaltering step, through this baptism of fire and of blood.

The Enemy in Richmond.

Yes the enemy are in Richmond! We do not mean Kilpatrick's raiders, for they have been run off; but a more dangerous foe—one that hangs around the Departments, walks the streets at pleasure and peeps into the inmost recesses of Gen. Winder's bad quarters. This enemy has been in Richmond ever since the Confederate government was transferred to that place, and still remains. A distinguished gentleman recently said, in a public speech, that the country had no confidence in Benjamin, Memminger or Mallory, and that yet they were retained. Might he not have gone further and said the country had no confidence in Gen. Winder. He is no doubt devoted to our cause, but we have long since been satisfied that he was not the man for the important place he holds, and that it would be better for many of his "My Maryland" subordinates to be somewhere else. Just think of it!—a spy in Gen. Winder's office! A Confidential Dutch Clerk in Winder's office communicating with the enemy by every truce boat! And this Dutch clerk is from Baltimore, and so are nearly all the attaches to the office. Are they selling our cause, or are they selling themselves and the enemy? But we have said enough. We copy the following from the *Examiner* of Wednesday, and from it the country will see that the most rampant treason exists in Richmond, right under the nose of the President, and that a spy has been for a long time a confidential Clerk in Gen. Winder's office. If the authorities will but betake themselves to the task of cleaning out the real treason in Richmond they will have but little time to be concerned about supposed treason elsewhere:

Arrest of a Government officer at City Point upon the charge of communicating treasonable documents to the enemy—A most astounding affair.—One of the most extraordinary cases of alleged treason that the war has yet developed—not even excepting the far-famed Patterson Allan case—was brought to the surface yesterday by the arrest, at City Point, and the incarceration in Castle Thunder, of Philip Cashmyer, special detective, attached to the immediate personal office of General John H. Winder, commandant of the Department of Henrico, which position he has held for nearly two years, enjoying all the while the confidence of the General, and, to a degree, "all others in authority."

But few facts have as yet been developed from official quarters in regard to the arrest and the grounds upon which it was made, but they are in the main as follows: The flag of truce steamer Shultz, that conveyed the Federal prisoners to City Point, on Monday afternoon, in charge of Captain William H. Hatch, also carried several civilians and outside parties, among the latter Detective Phillip Cashmeyer. Formerly he accompanied the flag of truce regularly, in a business capacity, but another arrangement threw him out, and he latterly had only gone down occasionally as a visitor, as he did on this last occasion. It was observed on the way down that he was quite intimate with the Yankee prisoners, and on several occasions seen in close conversation with one or more of the officers. While the prisoners were being transferred to the Federal steamer New York, Cashmeyer was observed to pass a package from himself to a prisoner, who put it in his bosom. The prisoner was immediately "spotted," and being accosted by Capt. Hatch, who informed him that he would have to be detained this trip, unless he gave up the package just given him by Cashmeyer. This the prisoner did at once, and was detained and not suffered to pass on board. Upon examination of the package it was found to contain two enveloped documents, one in English and the other in German. The former embraced all the orders, etc., issued from the Department of Gen. Winder recently, and calculated to afford the enemy a full insight into the military organizatign of Richmond. With this evidence of Cashmeyer's crime before him, Capt. Hatch at once put him under strict arrest on board the Shultz. Upon the return of the Steamer to the city yesterday afternoon, Cashmeyer was taken before Gen. Winder, who ordered his commitment to Castle Thunder to await the developments expected to be derived from the documents seized, and from other sources. The writings in German—Cashmeyer's native tongue—had only been partly translated last evening, but that portion of the letter translated is said to be treasonable in the highest degree. We have not learned to whom these alleged treasonable documents were addressed. They are in the possession of Gen. Winder.

Cashmeyer, who is about 35 years of age, came from Baltimore to Richmond at the outbreak of the war, and was one of the first Government detectives appointed. In that capacity, and having an extensive acquaintance in Maryland and the District of Columbia, he was often called upon to vouch for the loyalty of parties coming from the Omnibus. All indignation, supposed traitors have been arrested, and upon his intercession others have been released. He has travelled without check or restraint, from one extreme of the Confederacy to the other, as the chosen man of dispatches of the utmost importance; in short, had the private and confidential ear of the commandant of the Department, such was the unlimited faith universally reposed in his integrity to the Southern cause. If the charges unexpectedly alleged against him be true, then his opportunities for inflicting vital mischief upon the Confederate cause have been numerous, and their importance incalculable. While a doubt of this exists we are willing to yield the accused the benefit of it. For that reason we stay further comment at this stage of this most extraordinary case, but will resume it again as all the facts and circumstances develope themselves.

The Mississippi Campaign--Another View.

Having published the letter of "Observer," alluded to in the following review of the operations of Sherman and Polk in the late campaign in Mississippi, we give the following, that both sides may be seen, or two views had of the picture. The letter of "Observer" sounded to us very much like the writer was attached to the headquarters of the army for the purpose of letter writing, and that the coloring was a little too high. We have no disposition to censure any one in command, but that Sherman's expedition was sufficiently successful to destroy millions of property as well as the prospects of the present year's crop in a large portion of Mississippi, there can be no doubt. We must hope, however, for a better result next time:

[From the Mobile Evening News.]

"SHERMAN DEFEATED AND HIS CAMPAIGN BROKEN UP."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—That is a curious communication in the *Register and Advertiser* of this morning, and its date, "Demopolis," taken in connection with its evident *animus*—to make "the Commander-in-Chief" a hero, tempts me to look into the matter a little.

And first, the title—"Sherman Defeated." Pray when, where, how and by whom was he defeated? We shall have the last question answered first—by Gen. Polk. Well, where and when—at Jackson, where our two divisions failed to make junction? at Morton or thereabout, where they confronted the enemy and then fell back? at Meridian, which was given over to the tender mercies of the Yankees, or at Demopolis whither they did not come? We think the last point must have been the scene of his victory, for we have heard some preludes to "Observer's" trumpet blast of triumph, in phrases extolling the masterly manner in which he *placed his army in safety* on this side of the river. Shade of Leonidas, is such to be the boast of thy namesake, in these degenerate days? And how was Sherman defeated? By permitting the destruction of the poor remains of Jackson, of the entire Southern Railroad and of more than forty miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad?—the sack and conflagration of Brandon and Meridian, and the ravaging of the country all along the line of his march?—or by leaving him undisturbed at Meridian for a week?

But next we have "His Campaign broken up."—Perhaps; but before this is asserted it were well to be sure what the plan of his campaign was. From the lights before us nothing further is apparent than that he intended to march to Meridian and back again, which he did, unmolested. If every part of a complicated plan had worked to perfection, he very likely contemplated pushing his advantage as far as circumstances might offer, but the relinquishment of a contingent further advance is one thing, and it is another to be baffled in the execution of the original programme; which it does not appear that he was.

To come to the article itself. It is puerile to cite the Yankee rhodomontades about a campaign of 70,000 men, &c., when we now know that no such plan ever had and existentence except in the brains of Yankee journalists. And after all, General Polk's victory cannot compare with those of Tom Thumb, who made his giants first and then killed them. The Yankee press made this giant, and Gen. Polk didn't kill it—it was still-born. What part of Sherman's plans was comprehended and baffled is doubtful; and even "Observer" make no pretence that one of those plans was an attack on Mobile. Which of them, then, was baffled, by sending troops hither? One of the plans certainly was to delude Gen. Polk into the belief that the movement was upon Mobile; and this was neither comprehended nor baffled, but was completely successful; and then, if he had discovered the weakness of the enemy's forces—which it seems he has not—he had so far reduced his own that it was no longer possible for him to cope with them. But Lee's cavalry prevented the enemy from foraging on the march. How is it known that the enemy intended foraging? They lived on what they found upon the road, and had no occasion to go far from it.—They certainly foraged at will for eight miles round Meridian. Much is made of the saving of the stores and rolling stock. These could have been as effectually saved by concentrating the army on Pearl river and fighting there, in the Finegan or Cleburne style. But Gen. Polk, instead of being at Jackson watching the enemy's movements, was in Mobile.

"Gen. Lee was ordered, by forced marches, to join Forrest, who was further reinforced," etc. Is not this a disingenious attempt to throw dust in the reader's eyes? It would be inferred from the expression "further reinforced," that Lee joined Forrest, which is contrary to the fact. Indeed, it does not yet appear that this order was given until Forrest had whipped the enemy. The troops by which Forrest is said to have been reinforced, I rather think, belonged to Forrest's command already. As for the combination which foiled the Yankee cavalry column, if it was anything but a combination of Forrest's bold two thousand riders, we have yet to find it out.

What are, then, the facts of the case? Why that Sherman, with 25,000 men, marched unopposed to Meridian and did immense mischief, while Polk, with 15,000—odds at which we have always whipped the Yankees—fell back before him, and sending part of his army to Mobile, 130 miles off, fled across the Tombigbee with the rest, and did not recross until Sherman had leisurely gone back to Pearl river, if not to Big Black. I know it is said that Sherman outflanked our line near Morton two miles each way, but where was the reconnoissance to expose this shallow trick. One spiteful blow at such an extended line would have shivered it like a rod of glass. While these things were going on in the south, Forrest in the north, made himself responsible for the column of 10,000 that was advancing in that direction—which, however, seems to have been only about 6,000; but more or less, he headed them off and routed them with 2,000 men, and Sherman finding that *they* were defeated, and having done all he could do by himself, returned in triumph to his base.

"Thus has terminated one of the most remarkable campaigns of the war." Remarkable indeed, but not half so remarkable as the claim advanced in behalf of "the Commander-in-chief," to have brought it to naught.

I am but a plain man, Mr. Editor, but it is too late in the day for such as me, when pretensions like these are advanced, to keep silence, awed by the stale flings about newspaper critics, brass generals, and the like. We have heard so much of these, that, like soldiers with bombshells, we have got used to them, and not only dare to form our opinions, but will, if we can give us a showing, promulgate them and leave it to the public now, and the historian hereafter, to judge between the General in the field and the

HOME JOURNAL.

Gov. Vance—The Council of State.

We regretted to learn that Gov. Vance was quite unwell on yesterday, so much so as to be confined to his bed. The hope is entertained, however, that he will be able to be out to-day, especially as this is the day appointed for the meeting of the Council of State. We learn that the Governor was taken with a severe chill early in the day on Wednesday and had to retire from his office. We trust his indisposition will be but temporary.

LEACHBURG, March 4, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Your very kind and complimentary letter of the 15th of last month is just to hand.

Your wish and the desire of my friends generally to know my views on the condition of the country is my apology for addressing you through the columns of the *Daily Progress*, published in the city of Raleigh, a copy of which I will send you, with my views in answer to your letter.

My views upon national politics have undergone no material change since my election; but I have heard and read much to confirm them. You have a synopsis of them in my circular letter as a candidate for Congress. Recently a very grave question has been sprung upon the minds of the people of North Carolina, and it is one that I think the people of every State in the Confederacy is equally interested in, (that of a Convention) not only as a matter of policy, but as a constitutional right at this time. That there should be a diversity of opinion upon this, as upon all important issues involving the rights and liberties of the people, is not to be wondered at; but to impute improper motives to the friends of the measure is neither liberal nor patriotic. I think the opponents to a Convention might be very properly subdivided into two classes: those who are honest in their views and have no interest in the issue of the bloody war that is now devastating the land from its centre to its circumference, but who have had their fears unnecessarily alarmed, and their judgment perverted by the second class, who have neither part nor lot in the matter outside their own personal aggrandizement.—Such men are dangerous custodians of the people's rights. The necessity for a Convention at this time is as clear and imperious as the necessity for continuing the Convention in session after voting the State out of the old Union.

The inevitable tendency of all wars is the concentration of power into the hands of the few, and the less the resistance, the more rapid the encroachment. The delegates of a Convention, clothed with State sovereignty, is the most effectual mode in my opinion of arresting the abuse of power, if the attempt should be made to usurp the rights of the people and prostrate freedom at the feet of despotism.

The allegation by the adventurers, upon the wheel of fortune, that see every object through their own glass, and measure every body by their own standard, that the object of the friends of a Convention is to secede from the Southern league, is all gammon; it is gotten up for effect, just as the thief would cry thief to elude the vigilance of the officers of justice. Nothing but an overruling necessity, such as existed at the time the Convention voted North Carolina out of the old Union, would justify such a purpose. And then I suppose, those most clamorous against the measure now, would be the first to approve it. The government of our fathers is divided into three separate and distinct branches; no doubt, for the protection of our rights, and the speedy administration of justice: The Judicial, the Executive and the Legislative branches. The two first named branches are auxiliary to the last, or Legislative, as it is the only one through which the sovereignty of the people can be heard. The people are the artizans of their own destiny. All political power is vested in and derived from them. Only their right to govern is bequeathed to them by our revolutionary sires; sealed with their blood. The right is indisputable, and I think the exercise of the right is as imperious now, as the principle is just upon which the right is founded; and in my humble opinion the necessity for a Convention is as imperative in the other States of the Confederacy, as it is in North Carolina, and the time is not distant in the future, when patriotic men who now differ, will concur in opinion with those who advocate the right and insist on the necessity of a Convention at this time. The future is pregnant with momentous events to us, and it might be the States acting in their sovereign and independent capacity, or in concert with the government, could effect much good in the settlement of the vexed questions that have deluged the country in blood and draped the land in mourning. It is our duty as patriots and Christians to avail ourselves of every honorable means that would enable us to escape the further horrors of this bloody war. Let not the charge of disloyalty and treason be imputed to those who have done their whole duty, both at home and upon the bloody battle field. If those who are so ready to charge and others believe the base calumny, had exercised the same degree of patient forbearance and patriotic love for the government of our fathers, that North Carolina has for the Confederate government, our condition to-day would have been infinitely better than it is. North Carolina has and will continue to do her whole duty while her rights are respected; and when the grim monster war, with his ceaseless cry for blood, and insatiate appetite for human carnage, shall have been hushed into silence by the angelic messenger of peace, then the old North State will wear the brightest plume of honor, as a memento of the patriotism of the fathers, mothers and sisters at home, and the brave and chivalrous sons upon the bloody battle field.

J. T. LEACH.

Sherman in Vicksburg.

Sherman has gone back to his base to get a breathing spell and fix up for another movement. The *Mississippian* of the 4th of March says:

"Our latest intelligence is to the effect that Sherman did not stop his retreat until he was safely within the fortifications of Vicksburg, where his entire army now is. There was scarcely any need for such an extraordinary hurry, but when an army is once thoroughly frightened, it is hard to check them. It must be very humiliating to Sherman, notwithstanding his loud mouthed boasting at Meridian, to be compelled to go back without accomplishing one of the objects of his grand raid."

"WHAT DOES OLD JOE BROWN MEAN?"—The Richmond correspondent of the Atlanta *Register*, writing on the 1st of March, says:

"What does old Joe Brown mean by calling a special session of the Legislature?" is a question asked repeatedly since yesterday by people who do not understand Georgia politics. They seem to be afraid of a Convention or something of that sort, entertain a lively fear of your strong-minded, strong-willed Governor, and predict that "Old Joe" will be "kicking up behind and before" ere very long. They say further, that it was dread of Georgia, more than of North Carolina, which induced an eminent person to send in a most startling message to Congress for the repeal of the *habeas corpus* before adjournment. They can't understand that, on the fighting question, Georgia is as true as any other State in the Confederacy; but, at the same time, Georgia desires to do what her Governor himself never would or never could do—that is, bring diplomacy to the aid of arms. Having pointed her poles in the address of Congress, Georgia is prepared to take the next logical step, and put her theory into practice."

OUR RETURNED PRISONERS.—Of the force at Lookout, the *Sentinel* says:

A returned prisoner, on whose statement much reliance may be placed, says that the cooking establishment from which his rations came, prepared meals for fourteen hundred men. For these, the allowance of meat was six hundred pounds of bacon or fresh beef. This was reduced, however, so far as the mass were concerned, by the extra allowance of extra meals allowed to the officers of divisions, companies, into which the prisoners were organized. The prisoners had two meals each day—no breakfast. For breakfast, they had five crackers and a cup of coffee—no meat. For dinner a portion of the above stated and a cup of soup, and sometimes potatoes, &c., instead of the latter. The ration was sufficient to satisfy hunger in the cases of the men.

Give even Butler his due. This gentleman says the condition of the prisoners was improved by Butler's visits to their camp, and that he himself made several humane manifestations on his part."

We are glad to know that there is yet an element of humanity in Butler's composition.

An unknown hero comes among this batch of prisoners. The *Sentinel* says:

"We have learned that among the Confederate prisoners who reached here by the late truce boat, there was a color sergeant of a North Carolina regiment who deserves to have his name printed in all the papers of the Confederacy, and to receive the special compliments of the President and of our whole people. He was shot down on the bloody field of Gettysburg, where he was subsequently picked up as a prisoner. As he fell he resolved that the Yankees should not have the colors which he had borne proudly and so long; and stripping them from the staff he hid them in his bosom. Watching his opportunity he subsequently sewed them between the lining of his jacket and has worn them ever since and wore them home! Will some one who knows give us the name and regiment of this noble soldier."

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the *Old Dominion*, a Yankee paper published at Norfolk, writing on the 25th, says:

The steamer *Spaulding* arrived to day from Beaufort. She brought from Newbern two rebel deserters and about forty prisoners. The latter comprised the entire company of the 66th North Carolina infantry. They were on detached duty in Hyde county, and were captured on the 19th instant by some men from the gunboat *Foster* and a detachment of the 1st Loyal North Carolina regiment. The rebel force was completely surprised and no resistance was offered. A captain and two Lieutenants are among the prisoners. They left to-night in the Baltimore for Point Lookout.

These prisoners were the best dressed and best looking rebels we have ever seen brought in. They were mere boys of 17 years of age.

GOV. VANCE'S SPEECH.—The Tarboro' *Southerner* says:

We have read the speech delivered by Gov. Vance at Wilkesboro', and would be glad to lay it before our readers, but for its length. The Governor takes well decided grounds against the propriety of calling a Convention in this State as proposed by some. As to *the main* we endorse the propositions of His Excellency, and think it will have a good effect upon those who heard it, and upon those who may read it. He opposes the principle, that North Carolina should "take her own affairs into her own *hands*" at this time, thinking it would be better for her to give "the last man and the last dollar" to the Confederate cause, rather than throw herself into the treacherous embraces of Abraham Lincoln.

GOV. VANCE.—The Governor of North Carolina is addressing the people in various sections of the State upon the great questions of the day. We have seldom seen a finer specimen of eloquence than the speech as reported in late Raleigh papers. We doubt whether the first American Revolution ever produced anything more patriotic, grand, and soul inspiring. There are passages in it worthy of Patrick Henry and which thrill the heart and make the blood tingle like the notes of a clarion. That speech ought to be read at the head of regiments and distributed to cast through the land. Truly, this Gov. Vance is a soldier, statesman, and orator, is one of the most extraordinary public men of the day.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

We are authorized to state that the denominations of the Bonds under the new "currency act" will be as follows, to wit: $100, $500, $1,000, $3,000 and $5,000. By comparing these denominations with the sums proposed to be funded, depositor can ascertain *precisely* the numbers and sizes of the Bonds which he will receive for his certificate. The certificates as well as the Bonds will be transferable under existing rules of authentication for Registered Bonds.

DEATH OF MRS. GEN. HARRISON.—The widow of the late Mrs. General William Henry Harrison, died at North Bend, Ohio, on the 26th of February.—*Exchange Paper.*

This is the first time we ever knew the widow of a widow to die. We suppose it was intended to say that the venerable relict of Ex-President Harrison deceased, had gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.

Bread is selling at Atlanta at one dollar a loaf loaves about as big as a piece of chalk. The local editor of the *Register* says that a man who would charge a poor widow, or the poor wife of a poor soldier a dollar for a single loaf of bread, ought to be taken out by some pious friend and talked to.

Yankee accounts say that Hon. J. S. Millson, member of the old Congress, and James G. Holliday, member of the Virginia Convention of 1861, have taken the Federal oath and been admitted to practice law in the Courts of Norfolk.

Office Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Wilmington, N. C., March 3, 1864.

ALL OUTSTANDING CHECKS, GIVEN BY ME must be presented at the Bank of Cape Fear for payment, prior to the 1st of April next. Holders of them are hereby notified that if presented after that time, they will be paid only in the now existing currency, at the present value, as expressed on its face.

Such of the Stockholders of this Company, to whom dividends heretofore declared are still due, are also notified to collect the same before the 1st of April next, at the several amounts due to them respectively, will be counted out in Treasury notes of the Confederate States, placed in separate packages, and held for delivery to such Stockholders on demand. The larger portion of the dividends now due, were declared during the year 1863, and by the terms of the order of the Board of Directors, were payable in the then existing circulation of Treasury notes of the Confederate States.

This notice is given for the benefit of the Stockholders referred to above, that they may in due time avail themselves of the provisions of the recent act of Congress in reference to the currency. J. W. THOMPSON,

Treasurer.

March 7-dtwlt

Raleigh Confederate and Petersburg Express publish twice in daily and once in weekly, and send bills receipted to office W. & W. R. R. Co.